

STIC-Biotech/ChemLib

160380

From: Chan, Christina
Sent: Monday, July 25, 2005 3:48 PM
To: Davis, Minh-Tam; STIC-Biotech/ChemLib
Subject: RE: Rush search request for 09/967305

Please rush. Thanks Chris

-----Original Message-----

From: Davis, Minh-Tam
Sent: Monday, July 25, 2005 2:42 PM
To: Chan, Christina
Subject: Rush search request for 09/967305

Please search for interference only:

- 1) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:3
- 2) Oligo search for SEQ ID NO:3

Thank you.

MINH TAM DAVIS

MINI TAN DAVIS
ART UNIT 1642, ROOM 3A24, MB 3C18
272-0830

1925 85
(still)

STAFF USE ONLY

Searcher: _____
Searcher Phone: 2-
Date Searcher Picked up: _____
Date Completed: _____
Searcher Prep/Rev. Time: _____
Online Time: _____

Type of Search

NA#: _____ AA#: _____
Interference: _____ SPDI: _____
S/L: _____ Oligomer: _____
Encode/Transl: _____
Structure#: _____ Text: _____
Inventor: _____ Litigation: _____

ndors and cost where applicable
STNL:

SIN: _____

DIALOG: _____

QUESTEL/ORBIS: _____

LEXIS/NEXIS. SEQUENCE SYSTEM:

WWW/Internet:

WWW/Internet: _____

160341

From: Chan, Christina
Sent: Monday, July 25, 2005 2:13 PM
To: Davis, Minh-Tam; STIC-Biotech/ChemLib
Subject: RE: Rush search request for 09/967305

Please rush. Thanks Chris

OKRE

-----Original Message-----

From: Davis, Minh-Tam
Sent: Monday, July 25, 2005 2:06 PM
To: Chan, Christina
Subject: Rush search request for 09/967305

Please search in commercial database, issued patent files and PGPUB;
1) Oligo search for the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:3.

Thank you.

MINH TAM DAVIS
ART UNIT 1642, ROOM 3A24, MB 3C18
272-0830

STAFF USE ONLY

Searcher: _____
Searcher Phone: 2-
Date Searcher Picked up: _____
Date Completed: _____
Searcher Prep/Rev. Time: _____
Online Time: _____

Type of Search

NA#: _____ AA#: _____
Interference: _____ SPDI: _____
S/L: _____ Oligomer: _____
Encode/Transl: _____
Structure#: _____ Text: _____
Inventor: _____ Litigation: _____

Vendors and cost where applicable

STN: _____
DIALOG: _____
QUESTEL/ORBIT: _____
LEXIS/NEXIS: _____
SEQUENCE SYSTEM: _____
WWW/Internet: _____
Other(Specify): _____

```
s microarray
    S1 42911 MICROARRAY
? s nucleic or polynucleotide
    294450 NUCLEIC
    24460 POLYNUCLEOTIDE
    S2 308523 NUCLEIC OR POLYNUCLEOTIDE
? s s1 and s2
    42911 S1
    308523 S2
    S3 2462 S1 AND S2
? s immobiliz? or attach?
    172446 IMMOBILIZ?
    910173 ATTACH?
    S4 1071048 IMMOBILIZ? OR ATTACH?
? s s3 and s4
    2462 S3
    1071048 S4
    S5 578 S3 AND S4
? s s5 and py<2000
Processing
    578 S5
    37630862 PY<2000
    S6 7 S5 AND PY<2000
? rd
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 340.

>>>Records from unsupported files will be retained in the RD set.
...completed examining records
    S7 6 RD (unique items)
? t s7/3,k,ab/1-6

7/3,K,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
(c) format only 2005 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

13526076 PMID: 10493873
    Universal DNA microarray method for multiplex detection of low
abundance point mutations.
    Gerry N P; Witowski N E; Day J; Hammer R P; Barany G; Barany F
    Department of Microbiology Hearst Microbiology Research Center, and
    Strang Cancer Prevention Center, Joan and Sanford I. Weill Medical College
    of Cornell University, 1300 York Ave., New York, Box 62, 10021, USA.
    Journal of molecular biology (ENGLAND) Sep 17 1999 , 292 (2)
    p251-62, ISSN 0022-2836 Journal Code: 2985088R
    Contract/Grant No.: P01-CA65930; CA; NCI
    Publishing Model Print
    Document type: Journal Article
    Languages: ENGLISH
    Main Citation Owner: NLM
    Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
    Cancers arise from the accumulation of multiple mutations in genes
    regulating cellular growth and differentiation. Identification of such
    mutations in numerous genes represents a significant challenge in genetic
    analysis, particularly when the majority of DNA in a tumor sample is from
    wild-type stroma. To overcome these difficulties, we have developed a new
    type of DNA microchip that combines polymerase chain reaction/ligase
    detection reaction (PCR/LDR) with "zip-code" hybridization. Suitably
    designed allele-specific LDR primers become covalently ligated to adjacent
    fluorescently labeled primers if and only if a mutation is present. The
    allele-specific LDR primers contain on their 5'-ends "zip-code complements"
    that are used to direct LDR products to specific zip-code addresses
```

attached covalently to a three-dimensional gel-matrix array. Since zip-codes have no homology to either the target sequence or to other sequences in the genome, false signals due to mismatch hybridizations are not detected. The zip-code sequences remain constant and their complements can be appended to any set of LDR primers, making our zip-code arrays universal. Using the K-ras gene as a model system, multiplex PCR/LDR followed by hybridization to prototype 3x3 zip-code arrays correctly identified all mutations in tumor and cell line DNA. Mutations present at less than one per cent of the wild-type DNA level could be distinguished. Universal arrays may be used to rapidly detect low abundance mutations in any gene of interest. Copyright 1999 Academic Press.

Universal DNA microarray method for multiplex detection of low abundance point mutations.

Sep 17 1999 ,

...zip-code complements" that are used to direct LDR products to specific zip-code addresses **attached** covalently to a three-dimensional gel-matrix array. Since zip-codes have no homology to...

...; Biosensing Techniques; DNA Mutational Analysis--methods--MT; DNA Primers; Fluorescence; Genes, ras; Humans; Ligases; Lymphocytes; Nucleic Acid Hybridization; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Tumor Cells, Cultured

7/3,K,AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R) File 155: MEDLINE(R)
(c) format only 2005 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

12145239 PMID: 9447591

DNA chips: state-of-the art.

Ramsay G

Wolpert Polymers, Inc., Richmond, VA 23225-4636, USA. ramsayg@aol.com
Nature biotechnology (UNITED STATES) Jan 1998 , 16 (1) p40-4,
ISSN 1087-0156 Journal Code: 9604648

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article; Review; Review, Tutorial

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

The technology and applications of microarrays of immobilized DNA or oligonucleotides are reviewed. DNA arrays are fabricated by high-speed robotics on glass or nylon substrates, for which labeled probes are used to determine complementary binding allowing massively parallel gene expression and gene discovery studies. Oligonucleotide microarrays are fabricated either by *in situ* light-directed combinatorial synthesis or by conventional synthesis followed by **immobilization** on glass substrates. Sample DNA is amplified by the polymerase chain reaction (PCR), and a fluorescent label is inserted and hybridized to the **microarray**. This technology has been successfully applied to the simultaneous expression of many thousands of genes and to large-scale gene discovery, as well as polymorphism screening and mapping of genomic DNA clones.

Jan 1998 ,

The technology and applications of microarrays of **immobilized** DNA or oligonucleotides are reviewed. DNA arrays are fabricated by high-speed robotics on glass...

... fabricated either by *in situ* light-directed combinatorial synthesis or by conventional synthesis followed by **immobilization** on glass substrates. Sample DNA is amplified by the polymerase chain reaction (PCR), and a fluorescent label is inserted and hybridized to the **microarray**. This

technology has been successfully applied to the simultaneous expression of many thousands of genes...

...; chemical synthesis--CS; Gene Expression; Genomic Library; HIV-1 --genetics--GE; Humans; Neoplasms--genetics--GE; Nucleic Acid Hybridization; beta-Thalassemia--genetics--GE

7/3,K,AB/3 (Item 1 from file: 55)
DIALOG(R) File 55:Biosis Previews(R)
(c) 2005 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

0012230626 BIOSIS NO.: 199900490286

Fabrication of microarray of gel- immobilized compounds on a chip by copolymerization

AUTHOR: Vasiliskov A V; Timofeev E N; Surzhikov S A; Drobyshev A L; Shick V V; Mirzabekov A D (Reprint)

AUTHOR ADDRESS: Argonne National Laboratory, 9700 S. Cass Avenue, Argonne, IL, 60439, USA**USA

JOURNAL: Biotechniques 27 (3): p592;594;596-598;600;602;604;606 Sept., 1999 1999

MEDIUM: print

ISSN: 0736-6205

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The manufacturing of microchips containing oligonucleotides and proteins **immobilized** within gel pads, ranging in size from 10 X 10 to 100 X 100 μ m, is described. The microchips are produced by photo- or persulfate-induced copolymerization of unsaturated derivatives of biomolecules with acrylamide-bisacrylamide mixture. Oligonucleotides containing 5'-allyl or 5'-butenediol units were synthesized using standard phosphoramidite chemistry. Acryloyl residues were **attached** to a protein by a two-step procedure. Photopolymerization was induced by illumination of the monomer solution containing initiator with UV light through the mask. The mask was applied directly over the monomer solution or projected through a microscope. Alternatively, copolymerization was carried out in drops of aqueous solution of monomers containing ammonium persulfate. Drops with different allyl-oligonucleotides were distributed on a glass slide, and the polymerization was induced by diffusion of N,N,N',N'-tetramethylethylenediamine (TEMED) from a hexane solution that covered the aqueous drops.

Fabrication of microarray of gel- immobilized compounds on a chip by copolymerization

1999

ABSTRACT: The manufacturing of microchips containing oligonucleotides and proteins **immobilized** within gel pads, ranging in size from 10 X 10 to 100 X 100 μ m...

...5'-allyl or 5'-butenediol units were synthesized using standard phosphoramidite chemistry. Acryloyl residues were **attached** to a protein by a two-step procedure. Photopolymerization was induced by illumination of the...

DESCRIPTORS:

...METHODS & EQUIPMENT: **nucleic** acid hybridization...

... **nucleic** acid synthesis, synthetic method

7/3, K, AB/4 (Item 2 from file: 55)
DIALOG(R) File 55:Biosis Previews(R)
(c) 2005 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

0011796939 BIOSIS NO.: 199900056599

Immobilization of oligonucleotides onto a glass support via disulfide bonds: A method for preparation of DNA microarrays

AUTHOR: Rogers Yu-Hui; Jiang-Baucom Ping; Huang Zhi-Jian; Bogdanov Valery; Anderson Stephen; Boyce-Jacino Michael T (Reprint)

AUTHOR ADDRESS: Orchid Biocomputer Inc., Alpha Center, Johns Hopkins Bayview Research Campus, 5210 Eastern Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21224, USA** USA

JOURNAL: Analytical Biochemistry 266 (1): p23-30 Jan. 1, 1999 1999

MEDIUM: print

ISSN: 0003-2697

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The covalent attachment of disulfide-modified oligonucleotides to a mercaptosilane-modified glass surface is described. This method provides an efficient and specific covalent attachment chemistry for immobilization of DNA probes onto a solid support. Glass slides were derivatized with 3-mercaptopropyl silane for attachment of 5-prime disulfide-modified oligonucleotides via disulfide bonds. An attachment density of approximately 3 X 10⁵ oligonucleotides/mμm² was observed. Oligonucleotides attached by this method provided a highly efficient substrate for nucleic acid hybridization and primer extension assays. In addition, we have demonstrated patterning of multiple DNA probes on a glass surface utilizing this attachment chemistry, which allows for array densities of at least 20,000 spots/cm².

Immobilization of oligonucleotides onto a glass support via disulfide bonds: A method for preparation of DNA...
1999

ABSTRACT: The covalent attachment of disulfide-modified oligonucleotides to a mercaptosilane-modified glass surface is described. This method provides an efficient and specific covalent attachment chemistry for immobilization of DNA probes onto a solid support. Glass slides were derivatized with 3-mercaptopropyl silane for attachment of 5-prime disulfide-modified oligonucleotides via disulfide bonds. An attachment density of approximately 3 X 10⁵ oligonucleotides/mμm² was observed. Oligonucleotides attached by this method provided a highly efficient substrate for nucleic acid hybridization and primer extension assays. In addition, we have demonstrated patterning of multiple DNA probes on a glass surface utilizing this attachment chemistry, which allows for array densities of at least 20,000 spots/cm².

DESCRIPTORS:

CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: ... immobilization

METHODS & EQUIPMENT: disulfide-modified oligonucleotide immobilization : Isolation/Purification Techniques...

... nucleic acid hybridization...

... DNA microarray preparation

7/3,K,AB/5 (Item 1 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R) File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

07183280 Genuine Article#: 133MK Number of References: 144
Title: Parallel molecular genetic analysis (ABSTRACT AVAILABLE)
Author(s): McKenzie SE; Mansfield E; Rappaport E; Surrey S; Fortina P
(REPRINT)
Corporate Source: UNIV PENN, CHILDRENS HOSP PHILADELPHIA, SCH MED, ABRAMSON
PEDIAT RES CTR 310C, DEPT PE/PHILADELPHIA//PA/19104 (REPRINT); UNIV
PENN, CHILDRENS HOSP PHILADELPHIA, SCH MED, ABRAMSON PEDIAT RES CTR
310C, DEPT PE/PHILADELPHIA//PA/19104; THOMAS JEFFERSON UNIV, DEPT
PEDIAT/PHILADELPHIA//PA/19107; DU PONT HOSP CHILDREN, /WILMINGTON//DE//;
UNIV PENN, SCH ENGN & APPL SCI, DEPT CHEM ENGN/PHILADELPHIA//PA/19104;
DIADEXUS, /SANTE CLARA//CA/
Journal: EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF HUMAN GENETICS, 1998, V6, N5 (SEP-OCT), P
417-429
ISSN: 1018-4813 Publication date: 19980900
Publisher: STOCKTON PRESS, HOUNDMILLS, BASINGSTOKE RG21 6XS, HAMPSHIRE,
ENGLAND
Language: English Document Type: REVIEW
Abstract: We describe recent progress in parallel molecular genetic analyses using DNA microarrays, gel-based systems, and capillary electrophoresis and utilization of these approaches in a variety of molecular biology assays. These applications include use of polymorphic markers for mapping of genes and disease-associated loci and carrier detection for genetic diseases. Application of these technologies in molecular diagnostics as well as fluorescent technologies in DNA analysis using **immobilized** oligonucleotide arrays on silicon or glass microchips are discussed. The array-based assays include sequencing by hybridization, cDNA expression profiling, comparative genome hybridization and genetic linkage analysis. Developments in non **microarray**-based, parallel analyses of mutations and gene expression profiles are reviewed. The promise of and recent progress in capillary array electrophoresis for parallel DNA sequence analysis and genotyping is summarized. Finally, a framework for decision making in selecting available technology options for specific molecular genetic analyses is presented.

, 1998

...Abstract: of these technologies in molecular diagnostics as well as fluorescent technologies in DNA analysis using **immobilized** oligonucleotide arrays on silicon or glass microchips are discussed. The array-based assays include sequencing by hybridization, cDNA expression profiling, comparative genome hybridization and genetic linkage analysis. Developments in non **microarray**-based, parallel analyses of mutations and gene expression profiles are reviewed. The promise of and...
...Identifiers--CAPILLARY ARRAY ELECTROPHORESIS; DENSITY OLIGONUCLEOTIDE ARRAYS; POLYMERASE CHAIN-REACTION; **NUCLEIC**-ACID HYBRIDIZATION; CYSTIC-FIBROSIS MUTATIONS; SILICON-GLASS CHIPS; SINGLE-BASE CHANGES; PCR-SSCP ANALYSIS; HIGH...

7/3,K,AB/6 (Item 2 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R) File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

06323895 Genuine Article#: YJ557 Number of References: 32

Title: Matrix-based comparative genomic hybridization: Biochips to screen for genomic imbalances (ABSTRACT AVAILABLE)
Author(s): SolinasToldo S; Lampel S; Stilgenbauer S; Nickolenko J; Benner A ; Dohner H; Cremer T; Lichter P (REPRINT)
Corporate Source: DEUTSCH KREBSFORSCHUNGSZENTRUM, ABT ORG KOMPLEXER GENOME, NEUENHEIMER FELD 280/D-69120 HEIDELBERG//GERMANY/ (REPRINT); DEUTSCH KREBSFORSCHUNGSZENTRUM, ABT ORG KOMPLEXER GENOME/D-69120 HEIDELBERG//GERMANY/; UNIV HEIDELBERG, MED KLIN & POLIKLIN 5/HEIDELBERG//GERMANY/; UNIV MUNICH, INST ANTHROPOL & HUMAN GENET/D-8000 MUNICH//GERMANY/

Journal: GENES CHROMOSOMES & CANCER, 1997, V20, N4 (DEC), P399-407

ISSN: 1045-2257 Publication date: 19971200

Publisher: WILEY-LISS, DIV JOHN WILEY & SONS INC, 605 THIRD AVE, NEW YORK, NY 10158-0012

Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: Comparative genomic hybridization (CGH) to metaphase chromosomes has been widely used for the genome-wide screening of genomic imbalances in tumor cells. Substitution of the chromosome targets by a matrix consisting of an ordered set of defined **nucleic** acid target sequences would greatly enhance the resolution and simplify the analysis procedure, both of which are prerequisites for a broad application of CGH as a diagnostic tool. However, hybridization of whole genomic human DNA to **immobilized** single-copy DNA fragments with complexities below the megabase pair level has been hampered by the low probability of specific binding because of the high probe complexity. We developed a protocol that allows CGH to chips consisting of glass slides with **immobilized** target DNAs arrayed in small spots. High-copy-number amplifications contained in tumor cells were rapidly scored by use of target DNAs as small as a cosmid. Low-copy-number gains and losses were identified reliably by their ratios by use of chromosome-specific DNA libraries or genomic fragments as small as 75 kb cloned in P1 or PAC vectors as targets, thus greatly improving the resolution achievable by chromosomal CGH. The ratios obtained for the same chromosomal imbalance by matrix CGH and by chromosomal CGH corresponded very well. The new matrix CGH protocol provides a basis for the development of automated diagnostic procedures with biochips designed to meet clinical needs. (C) 1997 Wiley-Liss, Inc.

, 1997

...Abstract: Substitution of the chromosome targets by a matrix consisting of an ordered set of defined **nucleic** acid target sequences would greatly enhance the resolution and simplify the analysis procedure, both of...

...application of CGH as a diagnostic tool. However, hybridization of whole genomic human DNA to **immobilized** single-copy DNA fragments with complexities below the megabase pair level has been hampered by...

...complexity. We developed a protocol that allows CGH to chips consisting of glass slides with **immobilized** target DNAs arrayed in small spots. High-copy-number amplifications contained in tumor cells were...

...Identifiers--GENE-EXPRESSION PATTERNS; INSITU HYBRIDIZATION; DNA **MICROARRAY** ; ARRAYS; PROBE; AMPLIFICATION; SEQUENCES; LYMPHOMA; CELLS
? log off

12aug05 16:59:22 User231882 Session D1463.3
\$3.76 1.107 DialUnits File155
\$0.42 2 Type(s) in Format 4 (UDF)
\$0.42 2 Types
\$4.18 Estimated cost File155
\$2.17 0.368 DialUnits File55

\$4.00 2 Type(s) in Format 4 (UDF)
 \$4.00 2 Types
\$6.17 Estimated cost File55
 \$12.70 0.574 DialUnits File34
 \$12.86 2 Type(s) in Format 55 (UDF)
 \$12.86 2 Types
\$25.56 Estimated cost File34
 \$12.39 0.559 DialUnits File434
\$12.39 Estimated cost File434
 \$17.49 0.999 DialUnits File340
\$17.49 Estimated cost File340
 OneSearch, 5 files, 3.608 DialUnits FileOS
 \$1.60 TELNET
\$67.39 Estimated cost this search
\$113.94 Estimated total session cost 6.291 DialUnits

Logoff: level 05.06.01 D 16:59:22

You are now logged off

```
s racemase
  S1 3607 RACEMASE
? s prostate
  S2 194738 PROSTATE
? s s1 and s2
  3607 S1
  194738 S2
  S3 305 S1 AND S2
? s reduc? or inhibit?
Processing
  3993156 REDUC?
  3206887 INHIBIT?
  S4 6495349 REDUC? OR INHIBIT?
? s s3 and s4
  305 S3
  6495349 S4
  S5 34 S3 AND S4
? rd
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 340.
```

>>>Records from unsupported files will be retained in the RD set.
...completed examining records

```
  S6 19 RD (unique items)
? s s6 and py<=2000
Processing
Processing
  19 S6
  39855091 PY<=2000
  S7 1 S6 AND PY<=2000
? t s7/3,k,ab/1
```

7/3,K,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 434)
DIALOG(R) File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

07495125 Genuine Article#: D8139 Number of References: 158
Title: THE BETA-ADRENOCEPTOR ADENYLYLATE-CYCLASE COMPLEX - FROM MODEL TO BIOCHEMICAL REALITY
Author(s): IJZERMAN AP; TIMMERMAN H
Corporate Source: CTR BIOPHARMACEUT SCI, DIV MED CHEM, POB 9502/2300 RA
 LEIDEN//NETHERLANDS//; FREE UNIV AMSTERDAM, DEPT PHARMACOCHEM/1081 HV
 AMSTERDAM//NETHERLANDS/
Journal: PHARMACEUTISCH WEEKBLAD-SCIENTIFIC EDITION, 1986, V8, N4, P
 209-222
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: REVIEW, BIBLIOGRAPHY

, 1986
Research Fronts: 86-2851 005 (INHIBITORY GUANINE NUCLEOTIDE-BINDING PROTEIN; PERTUSSIS TOXIN; GTP-BINDING PROTEINS; FUNCTIONAL INTERACTION OF PURIFIED MUSCARINIC RECEPTORS...)
...RECEPTORS IN HYPERTENSION; MOTILITY IN THE RAT COLON)
 86-3224 002 (MICHAELIS-MENTEN REACTION; ALANINE RACEMASE ; ORGANISMS FOR SUBSTRATE)
 86-3846 002 (GTPASE ACTIVITY; RECEPTOR GTP-BINDING PROTEIN COMPLEX; ACTIVATION OF...)
...CYCLASE COMPLEX; RAT ISOLATED AORTA)
 86-5251 001 (BETA-ADRENERGIC RECEPTORS IN THE RAT VENTRAL PROSTATE ; AUTORADIOGRAPHIC LOCALIZATION; MULTIPLE RECEPTOR SUBTYPES; 5-HT1B RECOGNITION SITES)
 86-6575 001 (PHOSPHOLIPID METHYLATION; RAT...)

? ds

Set	Items	Description
S1	3607	RACEMASE
S2	194738	PROSTATE
S3	305	S1 AND S2
S4	6495349	REDUC? OR INHIBIT?
S5	34	S3 AND S4
S6	19	RD (unique items)
S7	1	S6 AND PY<=2000

? s alpha?

>>>File 155 processing for ALPHA? stopped at ALPHATYR190
>>>File 55 processing for ALPHA? stopped at ALPHAPAT
>>>File 34 processing for ALPHA? stopped at ALPHA141
 S8 1894968 ALPHA?

? s s3 and s8

305	S3
1894968	S8
S9	265 S3 AND S8

? s s9 and py<=2000

Processing

265	S9
39855091	PY<=2000
S10	1 S9 AND PY<=2000

? t s10/3,k,ab/1

10/3,K,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 434)
DIALOG(R) File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

07495125 Genuine Article#: D8139 Number of References: 158
Title: THE BETA-ADRENOCEPTOR ADENYLYLATE-CYCLASE COMPLEX - FROM MODEL TO BIOCHEMICAL REALITY

Author(s): IJZERMAN AP; TIMMERMAN H

Corporate Source: CTR BIOPHARMACEUT SCI, DIV MED CHEM, POB 9502/2300 RA
LEIDEN//NETHERLANDS//; FREE UNIV AMSTERDAM, DEPT PHARMACOCHEM/1081 HV
AMSTERDAM//NETHERLANDS/

Journal: PHARMACEUTISCH WEEKBLAD-SCIENTIFIC EDITION, 1986, V8, N4, P
209-222

Language: ENGLISH Document Type: REVIEW, BIBLIOGRAPHY

, 1986

...Research Fronts: 003 (MUSCARINIC RECEPTORS OF THORACIC AORTA; RECEPTOR RESERVE; RABBIT IRIS DILATOR SMOOTH-MUSCLE; RAT ATRIA; **ALPHA -2** ADRENOCEPTOR; CONTRACTILE RESPONSES)
86-4740 003 (BETA-ADRENERGIC RECEPTORS; RAT CEREBRAL-CORTEX; BINDING CHARACTERISTICS...)

...RECEPTORS IN HYPERTENSION; MOTILITY IN THE RAT COLON)
86-3224 002 (MICHAELIS-MENTEN REACTION; ALANINE **RACEMASE** ; ORGANISMS FOR SUBSTRATE)
86-3846 002 (GTPASE ACTIVITY; RECEPTOR GTP-BINDING PROTEIN COMPLEX; ACTIVATION OF...)

...CYCLASE COMPLEX; RAT ISOLATED AORTA)
86-5251 001 (BETA-ADRENERGIC RECEPTORS IN THE RAT VENTRAL **PROSTATE** ; AUTORADIOGRAPHIC LOCALIZATION; MULTIPLE RECEPTOR SUBTYPES; 5-HT1B RECOGNITION SITES)
86-6575 001 (PHOSPHOLIPID METHYLATION; RAT...
? ds

Set Items Description
S1 3607 RACEMASE
S2 194738 PROSTATE
S3 305 S1 AND S2
S4 6495349 REDUC? OR INHIBIT?
S5 34 S3 AND S4
S6 19 RD (unique items)
S7 1 S6 AND PY<=2000
S8 1894968 ALPHA?
S9 265 S3 AND S8
S10 1 S9 AND PY<=2000
? s s3 and py<=2000

Processing

305 S3
39855091 PY<=2000
S11 1 S3 AND PY<=2000
? t s11/3,k,ab/1

11/3,K,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 434)
DIALOG(R)File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

07495125 Genuine Article#: D8139 Number of References: 158
Title: THE BETA-ADRENOCEPTOR ADENYLYLATE-CYCLASE COMPLEX - FROM MODEL TO BIOCHEMICAL REALITY

Author(s): IJZERMAN AP; TIMMERMAN H

Corporate Source: CTR BIOPHARMACEUT SCI, DIV MED CHEM, POB 9502/2300 RA
LEIDEN//NETHERLANDS//; FREE UNIV AMSTERDAM, DEPT PHARMACOCHEM/1081 HV
AMSTERDAM//NETHERLANDS/

Journal: PHARMACEUTISCH WEEKBLAD-SCIENTIFIC EDITION, 1986 , V8, N4, P
209-222

Language: ENGLISH Document Type: REVIEW, BIBLIOGRAPHY

, 1986

...Research Fronts: RECEPTORS IN HYPERTENSION; MOTILITY IN THE RAT COLON)
86-3224 002 (MICHAELIS-MENTEN REACTION; ALANINE **RACEMASE** ; ORGANISMS
FOR SUBSTRATE)
86-3846 002 (GTPASE ACTIVITY; RECEPTOR GTP-BINDING PROTEIN COMPLEX;
ACTIVATION OF... .

...CYCLASE COMPLEX; RAT ISOLATED AORTA)

86-5251 001 (BETA-ADRENERGIC RECEPTORS IN THE RAT VENTRAL **PROSTATE** ;
AUTORADIOGRAPHIC LOCALIZATION; MULTIPLE RECEPTOR SUBTYPES; 5-HT1B
RECOGNITION SITES)
86-6575 001 (PHOSPHOLIPID METHYLATION; RAT... .

?

```
s antisense
  S1 8401 ANTISENSE
? s prostate
  S2 6345 PROSTATE
? s s1 and s2
  8401 S1
  6345 S2
  S3 491 S1 AND S2
? s treat? or inhibit? or decreas?
  369544 TREAT?
  155097 INHIBIT?
  162874 DECREAS?
  S4 615146 TREAT? OR INHIBIT? OR DECREAS?
? s s3 and s4
  491 S3
  615146 S4
  S5 476 S3 AND S4
? s s5 and py<2000
  476 S5
  3300284 PY<2000
  S6 14 S5 AND PY<2000
? rd
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 340.
>>>All specified files are unsupported, command ignored.
? t s16/3,k,ab/1-14
```

S16/3,K,AB/1-14
>>>Set 16 does not exist
? t s6/3,k,ab/1-14

6/3,K,AB/1
DIALOG(R) File 340: CLAIMS(R) /US Patent
(c) 2005 IFI/CLAIMS(R). All rts. reserv.

Dialog Acc No: 04082474
IFI Chemical Acc No: 2004-0019835
Document Type: C
TARGETED LIPOSOME GENE DELIVERY; COMPLEX COMPRISING A CANCER CELL TARGETING LIGAND, A CATIONIC LIPOSOME COMPRISING A CATIONIC LIPID AND A THERAPEUTIC NUCLEIC ACID
Inventors: Chang Esther H (US); Pirollo Kathleen (US); Xu Liang (US)
Assignee: Georgetown University
Assignee Code: 34291
Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):
US 6749863 B1 20040615 US 98601444 19981119
Calculated Expiration: 20181119
Internat. Convention Pub(No,Date),Applic(No,Date): WO 9925320
19990527 WO 98US24657 19981119
Section 371: 19981119
Section 102(e):19981119
Priority Applic(No,Date): US 98601444 19981119
Provisional Applic(No,Date): US 60-66188 19971119; US 60-83175
19980427

Abstract: Targeted ligand-liposome-therapeutic molecule complexes (vectors) for the systemic delivery of the therapeutic molecule to various target cell types including cancer cells such as squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck, breast and **prostate** tumors. The preferred ligands, folate and transferrin, target the liposome complex and facilitate transient gene transfection. The systemic delivery of complexes containing DNA encoding wild-type p53 to established mouse xenografts markedly sensitized the

tumors to radiotherapy and chemotherapy. The combination of systemic p53 gene therapy and conventional radiotherapy or chemotherapy resulted in total tumor regression and long term **inhibition** of recurrence. This cell-specific delivery system was also used in vivo to successfully deliver, via intravenous administration, small DNA molecules (oligonucleotides) resulting in chemosensitivity and xenograft growth **inhibition**. Other therapeutic molecules, including intact viruses, can be encapsulated in a complex and targeted in accordance with the invention.

...Internat. Convention Pub(No,Date),Applic(No,Date): **19990527**

Abstract: ...including cancer cells such as squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck, breast and **prostate** tumors. The preferred ligands, folate and transferrin, target the liposome complex and facilitate transient gene

...gene therapy and conventional radiotherapy or chemotherapy resulted in total tumor regression and long term **inhibition** of recurrence. This cell-specific delivery system was also used in vivo to successfully deliver, via intravenous administration, small DNA molecules (oligonucleotides) resulting in chemosensitivity and xenograft growth **inhibition**. Other therapeutic molecules, including intact viruses, can be encapsulated in a complex and targeted in...

Non-exemplary Claims: ...according to claim 1 wherein said agent encodes (a) a protein or a (b) an **antisense** oligonucleotide...

...34. A therapeutic method for the **treatment** or amelioration of cancer in a warm blooded animal, comprising administering to said animal a...

...50. The method of claim 34, wherein said cancer comprises breast cancer, **prostate** cancer, head and neck cancer, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, colon cancer, glioblastoma, cervical cancer, lung...

...51. The method of claim 34, wherein said cancer comprises breast cancer, **prostate** cancer, head and neck cancer, or pancreatic cancer...

6/3,K,AB/2

DIALOG(R) File 340:CLAIMS(R)/US Patent
(c) 2005 IFI/CLAIMS(R). All rts. reserv.

Dialog Acc No: 3618285 IFI Acc No: 0146069
IFI Publication Control No: 0146069

Document Type: C

METHOD ENABLING USE OF EXTRACELLULAR RNA EXTRACTED FROM PLASMA OR SERUM TO DETECT, MONITOR OR EVALUATE CANCER; EXTRACTING CIRCULATING RNA FROM BLOOD OR PLASMA AND UTILIZING NUCLEIC ACID AMPLIFICATION TO SCREEN FOR THE PRESENCE OF CANCER OR PRE-CANCER TISSUE; DIAGNOSING CANCER

Inventors: Kopreski Michael S (US)

Assignee: OncoMEDx Inc

Assignee Code: 59414 Document Type: REASSIGNED

Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):

US 6329179 B1 20011211 US 98155152 19980922

Calculated Expiration: 20170314

Internat. Convention Pub(No,Date),Applic(No,Date): WO 9735589

19971002 WO 97US3479 19970314

Section 371: 19980922

Section 102(e):19980922

Priority Applic(No,Date): US 98155152 19980922

Abstract: This invention relates to the use of tumor-derived or associated extracellular ribonucleic acid (RNA) found circulating in the plasma or serum fraction of blood for the detection, monitoring, or evaluation of cancer or premalignant conditions. Extracellular RNA may circulate as non-bound RNA, protein-bound RNA, lipid-RNA complexes, lipoprotein (proteolipid)-RNA complexes, protein-RNA complexes including within or in association with ribonucleoprotein complexes, nucleosomes, or within apoptotic bodies. Any intracellular RNA found in plasma or serum can additionally be detected by this invention. Specifically, this invention enables the extraction of circulating RNA from plasma or serum and utilizes nucleic acid amplification assays for the identification, detection, inference, monitoring, or evaluation of any neoplasm, benign, premalignant, or malignant, in humans or other animals, which might be associated with that RNA. Further, this invention allows the qualitative or quantitative detection of tumor-derived or associated extracellular RNA circulating in the plasma or serum of humans or animals with or without any prior knowledge of the presence of cancer or premalignant tissue.

...Internat. Convention Pub(No,Date),Applic(No,Date): 19971002

Exemplary Claim: ...of blood from a human or animal as an aid in the detection, diagnosis, monitoring, **treatment**, or evaluation of neoplastic disease, including early cancer, noninvasive cancer, premalignant states, invasive cancer, advanced...

...and benign neoplasm, wherein the tumor-derived or tumorassociated RNA is tyrosinase RNA, keratin RNA, **prostate** -specific antigen RNA, alpha-fetoprotein RNA, BCR/abl RNA, carcinoembryonic antigen RNA, p97 RNA, MUC...

...RNA comprises a tumorderived or tumor-specific RNA species that is tyrosinase RNA, keratin RNA, **prostate** -specific antigen RNA, alpha-fetoprotein RNA, BCR/abl RNA, carcinoembryonic antigen RNA, p97 RNA, MUC...

Non-exemplary Claims: ...wherein a human is screened for malignancy or premalignancy associated with tyrosinase RNA, keratin RNA, **prostate** -specific antigen RNA, alpha-fetoprotein RNA, BCR/abl RNA, carcinoembryonic antigen RNA, p97 RNA, MUC...

...claim 1, wherein the tumor-derived or tumor-associated RNA is tyrosinase RNA, keratin RNA, **prostate** -specific antigen RNA, alpha-fetoprotein RNA, BCR/abl RNA, carcinoembryonic antigen RNA, p97 RNA, MUC...

...claim 1, wherein the tumor-derived or tumor-associated RNA is tyrosinase RNA, keratin RNA, **prostate** -specific antigen RNA, alpha-fetoprotein RNA, BCR/abl RNA, carcinoembryonic antigen RNA, p97 RNA, MUC...12. The method of claim 1 further comprising the step of designing a patient's **treatment** program for tumor-specific therapies, wherein said therapies are vaccine therapy, monoclonal antibody therapy, or **antisense** therapy

...

...of blood from a human or animal as an aid in the detection, diagnosis, monitoring, **treatment**, or evaluation of neoplastic disease, including early cancer, non-invasive cancer, premalignant states, invasive cancer

...

...benign neoplasm, wherein the tumor-derived or tumor-associated RNA is tyrosinase RNA, keratin RNA, **prostate** -specific antigen RNA, alpha-fetoprotein RNA, BCR/abl RNA, carcinoembryonic antigen RNA, p97 RNA, MUC...

...comprises an tumor-derived or tumor-specific RNA species that is tyrosinase RNA, keratin RNA, **prostate** -specific antigen RNA, alpha-fetoprotein RNA, BCR/abl RNA, carcinoembryonic antigen RNA, p97 RNA, MUC...

...wherein a human is screened for malignancy or premalignancy associated with tyrosinase RNA, keratin RNA, **prostate** -specific antigen RNA, alpha-fetoprotein RNA, BCR/abl RNA, carcinoembryonic antigen RNA, p97 RNA, MUC...

...18. The method of claim 13 further comprising the step of designing a patient's **treatment** program for tumor-specific therapies, wherein said therapies are vaccine therapy, monoclonal antibody therapy, or **antisense** therapy...is associated with tumor-derived or tumor-associated RNA that is tyrosinase RNA, keratin RNA, **prostate** -specific antigen RNA, alpha-fetoprotein RNA, BCR/abl RNA, carcinoembryonic antigen RNA, p97 RNA, MUC...

...or premalignant disease in plasma or serum, wherein the RNA is tyrosinase RNA, keratin RNA, **prostate** -specific antigen RNA, alpha-fetoprotein RNA, BCR/abl RNA, carcinoembryonic antigen RNA, p97 RNA, MUC...

...comprises an tumor-derived or tumor-specific RNA species that is tyrosinase RNA, keratin RNA, **prostate** -specific antigen RNA, alpha-fetoprotein RNA, BCR/abl RNA, carcinoembryonic antigen RNA, p97 RNA, MUC...

...of RNA extracted from plasma or serum, wherein the RNA is tyrosinase RNA, keratin RNA, **prostate** -specific antigen RNA, alpha-fetoprotein RNA, BCR/abl RNA, carcinoembryonic antigen RNA, p97 RNA, MUC...

...corresponding cDNA, wherein the tumor-derived or tumor-associated RNA is tyrosinase RNA, keratin RNA, **prostate** -specific antigen RNA, alpha-fetoprotein RNA, BCR/abl RNA, carcinoembryonic antigen RNA, p97 RNA, MUC...

...comprises an tumor-derived or tumor-specific RNA species that is tyrosinase RNA, keratin RNA, **prostate** -specific antigen RNA, alpha-fetoprotein RNA, BCR/abl RNA, carcinoembryonic antigen RNA, p97 RNA, MUC...

...bodily fluid, wherein the tumor-derived or tumor-associated RNA is tyrosinase RNA, keratin RNA, **prostate** -specific antigen RNA, alpha-fetoprotein RNA, BCR/abl RNA, carcinoembryonic antigen RNA, p97 RNA, ...wherein said extracted heterogeneous RNA comprises an RNA species that is tyrosinase RNA, keratin RNA, **prostate** -specific antigen RNA, alpha-fetoprotein RNA, BCR/abl RNA, carcinoembryonic antigen RNA, p97 RNA, MUC...

6/3, K, AB/3
DIALOG(R) File 340: CLAIMS(R) /US Patent
(c) 2005 IFI/CLAIMS(R). All rts. reserv.

Dialog Acc No: 3241548 IFI Acc No: 9941067
IFI Publication Control No: 9941067
Document Type: C
IMMUNOLOGICAL METHODS OF DETECTING MN PROTEINS AND MN POLYPEPTIDES; CANCER DIAGNOSIS AND IMMUNOTHERAPY; GENETIC ENGINEERING

Inventors: Pastorek Jaromir (SK); Pastorekova Silvia (SK); Zavada Jan (CZ)
Assignee: Slovak Academy of Sciences Institute of Virology SK

Assignee Code: 50807

Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):

US 5989838 A 19991123 US 95485862 19950607

Calculated Expiration: 20161123

(Cited in 002 later patents)

Document Type: CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

Certificate of Correction Date: 20020618

Priority Applic(No,Date): CS 92709 19920311

Abstract: A new gene--MN--and proteins/polypeptides encoded therefrom are disclosed. Recombinant nucleic acid molecules for expressing MN proteins/polypeptides and recombinant proteins are provided. Expression of the MN gene is disclosed as being associated with tumorigenicity, and the invention concerns methods and compositions for detecting and/or quantitating MN antigen and/or MN-specific antibodies in vertebrate samples that are diagnostic/prognostic for neoplastic and pre-neoplastic disease. Test kits embodying the immunoassays of this invention are provided.

MN-specific antibodies are disclosed that can be used diagnostically/prognostically, therapeutically, for imaging, and/or for affinity purification of MN proteins/polypeptides. Also provided are nucleic acid probes for the MN gene as well as test kits comprising said probes. The invention also concerns vaccines comprising MN proteins/polypeptides which are effective to immunize a vertebrate against neoplastic diseases associated with the expression of MN proteins. The invention still further concerns **antisense** nucleic acid sequences that can be used to **inhibit** MN gene expression, and polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assays to detect genetic rearrangements.

Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):
... 19991123

Abstract: ...against neoplastic diseases associated with the expression of MN proteins. The invention still further concerns **antisense** nucleic acid

sequences that can be used to **inhibit** MN gene expression, and polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assays to detect genetic rearrangements.

Non-exemplary Claims: ...selected from the group consisting of mammary, urinary tract, ovarian, uterine, cervical, endometrial, vaginal, vulval, **prostate**, liver, lung, skin, thyroid, pancreatic, testicular, brain, head and neck, gastrointestinal, and mesodermal pre-neoplastic... neoplastic or pre-neoplastic and neoplastic diseases of the breast, ovary, cervix, endometrium, vagina, vulva, **prostate**, kidney, bladder, lung, liver and colon...

6/3,K,AB/4

DIALOG(R) File 340: CLAIMS(R) /US Patent
(c) 2005 IFI/CLAIMS(R). All rts. reserv.

Dialog Acc No: 3168720 IFI Acc No: 9921082
IFI Publication Control No: 9921082

Document Type: C

PROSTATE -SPECIFIC KALLIKREIN; POLYNUCLEOTIDE

Inventors: Bandman Olga (US); Goli Surya K (US)

Assignee: Incyte Corp

Assignee Code: 27511

Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):

US 5922321 A 19990713 US 98102732 19980622
Calculated Expiration: 20161105
Priority Applic(No,Date): US 98102732 19980622; US 96744026
19961105

Abstract: The present invention provides a human **prostate** -specific kallikrein (HPSK) and polynucleotides which identify and encode HPSK. The invention also provides genetically engineered expression vectors and host cells comprising the nucleic acid sequences encoding HPSK and a method for producing HPSK. The invention also provides for agonists, antibodies, or antagonists specifically binding HPSK, and their use, in the prevention and **treatment** of diseases associated with expression of HPSK. Additionally, the invention provides for the use of **antisense** molecules to polynucleotides encoding HPSK for the **treatment** of diseases associated with the expression of HPSK. The invention also provides diagnostic assays which utilize the polynucleotide, or fragments or the complement thereof, and antibodies specifically binding HPSK.

PROSTATE -SPECIFIC KALLIKREIN...
Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):
... 19990713

Abstract: The present invention provides a human **prostate** -specific kallikrein (HPSK) and polynucleotides which identify and encode HPSK. The invention also provides genetically...

...for agonists, antibodies, or antagonists specifically binding HPSK, and their use, in the prevention and **treatment** of diseases associated with expression of HPSK. Additionally, the invention provides for the use of **antisense** molecules to polynucleotides encoding HPSK for the **treatment** of diseases associated with the expression of HPSK. The invention also provides diagnostic assays which...

Exemplary Claim: D R A W I N G

1. A substantially purified human **prostate** -specific kallikrein (HPSK) polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1.
Non-exemplary Claims: 2. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the **prostate** -specific kallikrein polypeptide of claim 1 and an acceptable carrier...

6/3,K,AB/5
DIALOG(R) File 340:CLAIMS(R)/US Patent
(c) 2005 IFI/CLAIMS(R). All rts. reserv.

Dialog Acc No: 3165884 IFI Acc No: 9920406
IFI Publication Control No: 9920406
Document Type: C
REAGENTS AND METHODS USEFUL FOR DETECTING PROSTATE TUMORS; NUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCES FOR PRIMERS, PROBES, GENE THERAPY, ANTISENSE /ANTITUMOR/ANTIMETASTASIS AGENTS
Inventors: Cohen Maurice (US); Friedman Paula N (US); Klass Michael R (US); Roberts-Rapp Lisa (US); Russell John C (US)
Assignee: Abbott Laboratories
Assignee Code: 00152
Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):
US 5919638 A 19990706 US 96727688 19961008
Calculated Expiration: 20161008

Priority Applic(No,Date): US 96727688 19961008

Abstract: A set of contiguous and partially overlapping oligonucleotide sequences transcribed from a **prostate**. Also provided are human disease-specific polypeptides translated from said oligonucleotide sequences and a procedure for producing such polypeptide by recombinant techniques. Antibodies, antagonists and **inhibitors** of such polypeptide which may be used to prevent the action of such polypeptide and therefore may be used therapeutically to **treat prostate** diseases, tumors or metastastases are disclosed. Also disclosed is the use of said antibodies, agonists and **inhibitors** as well as the nucleic acid sequences to screen for, diagnose, prognose, stage and monitor conditions and diseases attributable to **prostate** tumor, especially **prostate** cancer. The use of said partial sequence to provide antibodies, agonists and **inhibitors** as well as partial nucleic acid sequences to screen for, diagnose, stage and monitor diseases and associated with **prostate** tumor. Illustrative sequences and clone designations for **prostate** tumors are provided.

REAGENTS AND METHODS USEFUL FOR DETECTING PROSTATE TUMORS...

...NUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCES FOR PRIMERS, PROBES, GENE THERAPY, ANTISENSE /ANTITUMOR/ANTIMETASTASIS AGENTS

Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):
... 19990706

Abstract: A set of contiguous and partially overlapping oligonucleotide sequences transcribed from a **prostate**. Also provided are human disease-specific polypeptides translated from said oligonucleotide sequences and a procedure for producing such polypeptide by recombinant techniques. Antibodies, antagonists and **inhibitors** of such polypeptide which may be used to prevent the action of such polypeptide and therefore may be used therapeutically to **treat prostate** diseases, tumors or metastastases are disclosed. Also disclosed is the use of said antibodies, agonists and **inhibitors** as well as the nucleic acid sequences to screen for, diagnose, prognose, stage and monitor conditions and diseases attributable to **prostate** tumor, especially **prostate** cancer. The use of said partial sequence to provide antibodies, agonists and **inhibitors** as well as partial nucleic acid sequences to screen for, diagnose, stage and monitor diseases and associated with **prostate** tumor. Illustrative sequences and clone designations for **prostate** tumors are provided.

Exemplary Claim: ...from a gene of a rapidly proliferating tissue which selectively hybridizes to the genome of **prostate** tumor or the complement thereof wherein said polynucleotide is selected from the group consisting of...

Non-exemplary Claims: ...2 wherein said recombinant polynucleotide comprises a sequence that encodes at least one epitope of **prostate** tumor...

...recombinant expression system comprising an open reading frame of DNA or RNA derived from a **prostate** tumor gene wherein said open reading frame comprises a sequence of **prostate** tumor genome or cDNA selected from the group consisting of SEQUENCE ID NOS 1 to...

...6. A diagnostic reagent comprising a polynucleotide derived from **prostate** tumor gene wherein said polynucleotide or fragment thereof encodes at least one epitope of **prostate** tumor gene, wherein said epitope has at least 35% identity to polynucleotide selected from the...

6/3,K,AB/6

DIALOG(R) File 340:CLAIMS(R)/US Patent
(c) 2005 IFI/CLAIMS(R). All rts. reserv.

Dialog Acc No: 3160029 IFI Acc No: 9918907
IFI Publication Control No: 9918907

Document Type: C

OLIGONUCLEOTIDE INHIBITION OF EPIDERMAL GROWTH FACTOR RECEPTOR EXPRESSION ; WITH PHOSPHOROTHIOATE INTERSUGAR LINKAGES; FOR HYBRIDIZATION TO MESSENGER RNA TO PREVENT TRANSLATION; ANTISENSE /ANTICARCINOGENIC/ANTITUMOR AGENTS FOR LUNG, PROSTATE , COLON, AND OVARIAN CANCER

Inventors: Bennett C Frank (US); Lipton Allan (US); Witters Lois M (US)

Assignee: ISIS Pharmaceuticals Inc; Penn State Research Foundation The

Assignee Code: 28846 31470

Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):

US 5914269 A 19990622 US 97832658 19970404

Calculated Expiration: 20170404

(Cited in 001 later patents)

Priority Applic(No,Date): US 97832658 19970404

Abstract: Compounds, compositions and methods are provided for **inhibiting** the expression of human EGFR. The compositions comprise oligonucleotides complementary to mRNA targeted to nucleic acids encoding EGFR. Methods of using these oligonucleotides for **inhibition** of EGFR expression and for **treatment** of diseases such as cancers associated with overexpression of EGFR are provided.

OLIGONUCLEOTIDE INHIBITION OF EPIDERMAL GROWTH FACTOR RECEPTOR EXPRESSION
...

...WITH PHOSPHOROTHIOATE INTERSUGAR LINKAGES; FOR HYBRIDIZATION TO MESSENGER RNA TO PREVENT TRANSLATION; ANTISENSE /ANTICARCINOGENIC/ANTITUMOR AGENTS FOR LUNG, PROSTATE , COLON, AND OVARIAN CANCER

Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):

... 19990622

Abstract: Compounds, compositions and methods are provided for **inhibiting** the expression of human EGFR. The compositions comprise oligonucleotides complementary to mRNA targeted to nucleic acids encoding EGFR. Methods of using these oligonucleotides for **inhibition** of EGFR expression and for **treatment** of diseases such as cancers associated with overexpression of EGFR are provided.

Exemplary Claim: ...ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, and SEQ ID NO:6, wherein said oligonucleotide **inhibits** the expression of human epidermal growth factor receptor.

Non-exemplary Claims: ...ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:4, and SEQ ID NO:6, wherein said oligonucleotide **inhibits** the expression of human epidermal growth factor receptor...

6/3,K,AB/7

DIALOG(R) File 340:CLAIMS(R)/US Patent
(c) 2005 IFI/CLAIMS(R). All rts. reserv.

Dialog Acc No: 3133871 IFI Acc No: 9913263

IFI Publication Control No: 9913263

Document Type: C

ANTISENSE POLYNUCLEOTIDE INHIBITION OF HUMAN GROWTH FACTOR-SENSITIVE
CANCER CELLS; TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR ALPHA, TREATING PROSTATE
CANCER

Inventors: Rubenstein Marvin (US)

Assignee: Hekton Institute for Medical Research

Assignee Code: 41306

Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):

US 5891858 A 19990406 US 96733204 19961017

Calculated Expiration: 20130127

Priority Applic(No,Date): US 96733204 19961017; US 939596
19930127; US 94200924 19940222

Abstract: **Antisense** polynucleotides to human transforming growth factor alpha (TGF- alpha) and the receptor for human epidermal growth factor (rEGF) are disclosed. Those polynucleotides are about 30 to about 50 bases in length and each hybridizes to about 10 to about 25 bases flanking the start codon for the gene encoding those proteins. Use of those **antisense** polynucleotides alone, together and mixed with an antibody combining site-containing molecule that binds to rEGF in **treating** human growth factorsensitive cancerous tumors such as **prostate** tumors is also disclosed.

ANTISENSE POLYNUCLEOTIDE INHIBITION OF HUMAN GROWTH FACTOR-SENSITIVE
CANCER CELLS...

...TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR ALPHA, TREATING PROSTATE CANCER

Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):

... 19990406

Abstract: **Antisense** polynucleotides to human transforming growth factor alpha (TGF- alpha) and the receptor for human epidermal...

...25 bases flanking the start codon for the gene encoding those proteins. Use of those **antisense** polynucleotides alone, together and mixed with an antibody combining site-containing molecule that binds to rEGF in **treating** human growth factorsensitive cancerous tumors such as **prostate** tumors is also disclosed.

Exemplary Claim: ...the start codon of the mRNA for human transforming growth factor alpha that is an **antisense** molecule consisting of the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1.

6/3, K, AB/8

DIALOG(R) File 340: CLAIMS(R) /US Patent

(c) 2005 IFI/CLAIMS(R). All rts. reserv.

Dialog Acc No: 3112023 IFI Acc No: 9906307

IFI Publication Control No: 9906307

Document Type: C

TREATMENT OF UROGENITAL CANCER WITH BORON NEUTRON CAPTURE THERAPY;
ANTICARCINOGENIC AGENTS CAPTURE THERAPY FOR TUMORS

Inventors: Keane Thomas E (US); Liotta Dennis C (US); Schinazi Raymond F (US)

Assignee: Emory University

Assignee Code: 12419

Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):

US 5872107 A 19990216 US 97792370 19970203

Calculated Expiration: 20131202

(Cited in 003 later patents)

Priority Applc(No,Date): US 97792370 19970203; US 94334759
19941104; US 93161674 19931202

Abstract: Methods and compositions for **treating** urogenital tumors, and in particular, cancer of the **prostate**, bladder, and kidney, with BCNT, are disclosed. Any boron-containing compound that is sufficiently lipophilic to pass through the appropriate urogenital membranes in a quantity high enough to achieve therapy on irradiation with low-energy neutrons can be used. Carboranylcontaining nucleosides and oligonucleotides are particularly suited for use in BNCT of urogenital tumors. Preferred compounds include 5-carboranyl-2'-deoxyuridine (CDU) and 5-o-carboranyl-1(2-deoxy-2-fluoro-Beta-D-arabinofuranosyl)uracil (CFAU). Nucleosides and oligonucleotides bearing an -O-((carboran-1-yl)alkyl)phosphate, S-((carboran-1-yl)alkyl)phosphorothioate, or Se-((carboran-1-yl)alkyl)phosphoroselenoate in place of the (carboran-1-yl)phosphonate moiety can be used. Oligonucleotides of specific gene sequences that include one or more 3',5'linking-(carboran-1-yl)phosphonate moieties can also be used in **antisense** therapy in the selective modification of gene expression. Compounds can be used in urogenital BNCT therapy that contain boron clusters as a means to enhance lipophilicity wherein the boron is not enriched in 10B, but instead, in the 11B isotope. The therapy is accomplished by administering the boroncontaining compound by any appropriate route, including by intravenous injection, oral delivery or by catheter or other direct means, in such a manner that the compound accumulates in the target tumor. After desired accumulation of the compound in the tumor, the site is irradiated with an effective amount of low energy neutrons.

TREATMENT OF UROGENITAL CANCER WITH BORON NEUTRON CAPTURE THERAPY...

Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applc (No,Date):

... 19990216

Abstract: Methods and compositions for **treating** urogenital tumors, and in particular, cancer of the **prostate**, bladder, and kidney, with BCNT, are disclosed. Any boron-containing compound that is sufficiently lipophilic...

...or more 3',5'linking-(carboran-1-yl)phosphonate moieties can also be used in **antisense** therapy in the selective modification of gene expression. Compounds can be used in urogenital BNCT...

Exemplary Claim:

D R A W I N G

1. A method for **treating** a urogenital tumor in a host, comprising administering to a tumor bearing host an effective...

Non-exemplary Claims: 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the oligonucleotide is an **antisense** oligonucleotide which suppresses the biosynthesis of a natural repressor...

...The method of claim 3, 4, or 5, wherein the tumor is cancer of the **prostate**.

...

...12. The method of claim 1, wherein the oligonucleotides is an **antisense** oligonucleotide

DIALOG(R) File 340:CLAIMS(R) /US Patent
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Dialog Acc No: 3076336 IFI Acc No: 9840487
IFI Publication Control No: 9840487

Document Type: C

PROSTATE -ASSOCIATED KALLIKREIN; PURE POLYNUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE AS HYBRIDIZATION PROBES COMPLEMENTARY TO THE POLYNUCLEOTIDE; TRANSFORMED CELL CULTURES YIELD PROTEIN; POSSIBLE ANTICANCER AGENTS FOR BREAST AND CELL CANCER

Inventors: Goli Surya K (US); Hillman Jennifer L (US)

Assignee: Incyte Corp

Assignee Code: 27511

Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):

US 5840871 A 19981124 US 97790137 19970129

Calculated Expiration: 20170129

(Cited in 002 later patents)

Priority Applic(No,Date): US 97790137 19970129

Abstract: The present invention provides a human **prostate** -associated kallikrein (HPAK) and polynucleotides which identify and encode HPAK. The invention also provides genetically engineered expression vectors and host cells comprising the nucleic acid sequences encoding HPAK and a method for producing HPAK. The invention also provides for antibodies or antagonists specifically binding HPAK, and their use, in the prevention and **treatment** of diseases associated with expression of HPAK. Additionally, the invention provides for the use of **antisense** molecules to polynucleotides encoding HPAK for the **treatment** of diseases associated with the expression of HPAK. The invention also provides diagnostic assays which utilize the polynucleotide, or fragments or the complement thereof, and antibodies specifically binding HPAK.

PROSTATE -ASSOCIATED KALLIKREIN...

Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):

... 19981124

Abstract: The present invention provides a human **prostate** -associated kallikrein (HPAK) and polynucleotides which identify and encode HPAK. The invention also provides genetically...

...provides for antibodies or antagonists specifically binding HPAK, and their use, in the prevention and **treatment** of diseases associated with expression of HPAK. Additionally, the invention provides for the use of **antisense** molecules to polynucleotides encoding HPAK for the **treatment** of diseases associated with the expression of HPAK. The invention also provides diagnostic assays which...

6/3,K,AB/10

DIALOG(R) File 340:CLAIMS(R) /US Patent
(c) 2005 IFI/CLAIMS(R). All rts. reserv.

Dialog Acc No: 3076009 IFI Acc No: 9840160

IFI Publication Control No: 9840160

Document Type: C

DNA ENCODING RANTES HOMOLOG FROM PROSTATE ; NUCLEIC ACID AND AMINO ACID SEQUENCES OF NOVEL RANTES HOMOLOG FROM PROSTATE AND USE THEREOF IN DIAGNOSIS, STUDY, PREVENTION, AND TREATMENT OF DISEASE

Inventors: Bandman Olga (US); Hawkins Phillip R (US); Murry Lynn E (US)

Assignee: Incyte Corp
Assignee Code: 27511
Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):
US 5840544 A 19981124 US 96633682 19960417
Calculated Expiration: 20160417
(Cited in 001 later patents)
Priority Applic(No,Date): US 96633682 19960417

Abstract: The present invention provides a polynucleotide PTEC (**prostate** expressed chemokine) isolated from a **prostate** cDNA library which identifies and encodes a novel human rantes homolog PTEC (**prostate** expressed chemokine). The invention provides for genetically engineered expression vectors and host cells comprising the nucleic acid sequence encoding PTEC. The invention also provides for the therapeutic use of purified PTEC in the **treatment** of immune deficiency diseases, and for the therapeutic use of **antisense** molecules, antibodies, antagonists or **inhibitors** in the **treatment** of conditions or diseases associated with the expression of PTEC. The invention also describes diagnostic assays which utilize diagnostic compositions comprising the polynucleotide, or fragments thereof, or antibodies which specifically bind to the polypeptide.

DNA ENCODING RANTES HOMOLOG FROM PROSTATE ; ...

...NUCLEIC ACID AND AMINO ACID SEQUENCES OF NOVEL RANTES HOMOLOG FROM PROSTATE AND USE THEREOF IN DIAGNOSIS, STUDY, PREVENTION, AND TREATMENT OF DISEASE

Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):
... 19981124

Abstract: The present invention provides a polynucleotide PTEC (**prostate** expressed chemokine) isolated from a **prostate** cDNA library which identifies and encodes a novel human rantes homolog PTEC (**prostate** expressed chemokine). The invention provides for genetically engineered expression vectors and host cells comprising the...
...encoding PTEC. The invention also provides for the therapeutic use of purified PTEC in the **treatment** of immune deficiency diseases, and for the therapeutic use of **antisense** molecules, antibodies, antagonists or **inhibitors** in the **treatment** of conditions or diseases associated with the expression of PTEC. The invention also describes diagnostic...

6/3, K, AB/11
DIALOG(R) File 340: CLAIMS(R) /US Patent
(c) 2005 IFI/CLAIMS(R). All rts. reserv.

Dialog Acc No: 3016107 IFI Acc No: 9825972
IFI Publication Control No: 9825972
Document Type: C
POLYNUCLEOTIDES ENCODING A NOVEL PROSTATE -SPECIFIC KALLIKREIN; GENETIC ENGINEERING AND EXPRESSION VECTORS FOR ANTISENSE MOLECULES
Inventors: Bandman Olga (US); Goli Surya K (US)
Assignee: Incyte Corp
Assignee Code: 27511
Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):
US 5786148 A 19980728 US 96744026 19961105
Calculated Expiration: 20161105
(Cited in 009 later patents)
Priority Applic(No,Date): US 96744026 19961105

Abstract: The present invention provides a human **prostate** -specific kallikrein (HPSK) and polynucleotides which identify and encode HPSK. The invention also provides genetically engineered expression vectors and host cells comprising the nucleic acid sequences encoding HPSK and a method for producing HPSK. The invention also provides for agonists, antibodies, or antagonists specifically binding HPSK, and their use, in the prevention and **treatment** of diseases associated with expression of HPSK. Additionally, the invention provides for the use of **antisense** molecules to polynucleotides encoding HPSK for the **treatment** of diseases associated with the expression of HPSK. The invention also provides diagnostic assays which utilize the polynucleotide, or fragments or the complement thereof, and antibodies specifically binding HPSK.

POLYNUCLEOTIDES ENCODING A NOVEL PROSTATE -SPECIFIC KALLIKREIN...

...GENETIC ENGINEERING AND EXPRESSION VECTORS FOR ANTISENSE MOLECULES
Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):
... 19980728

Abstract: The present invention provides a human **prostate** -specific kallikrein (HPSK) and polynucleotides which identify and encode HPSK. The invention also provides genetically...

...for agonists, antibodies, or antagonists specifically binding HPSK, and their use, in the prevention and **treatment** of diseases associated with expression of HPSK. Additionally, the invention provides for the use of **antisense** molecules to polynucleotides encoding HPSK for the **treatment** of diseases associated with the expression of HPSK. The invention also provides diagnostic assays which...

Exemplary Claim: ...R A W I N G

1. An isolated and purified polynucleotide sequence encoding a **prostate** -specific kallikrein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1.

Non-exemplary Claims: ...10. A method for detection of polynucleotides encoding the **prostate** -specific kallikrein of claim 1 in a biological sample comprising the steps of: a) hybridizing...

...complex, wherein the presence of said complex correlates with the presence of a polynucleotide encoding **prostate** -specific kallikrein in said biological sample...

6/3,K,AB/12

DIALOG(R) File 340:CLAIMS(R)/US Patent
(c) 2005 IFI/CLAIMS(R). All rts. reserv.

Dialog Acc No: 2971559 IFI Acc No: 9812705
IFI Publication Control No: 9812705

Document Type: C

COMBINATION FOR TREATMENT OF PROLIFERATIVE DISEASES; SYNERGISTIC OF MIXTURE OF PROTEIN KINASE C-TARGETED ANTISENSE OLIGONUCLEOTIDE AND A CHEMOTHERAPEUTIC AGENT, E.G. VINBLASTINE; SIDE EFFECT REDUCTION; ANTICARCINOGENIC- AND TUMOR AGENTS

Inventors: Altmann Karl-Heinz (CH); Bennett Clarence Frank (US); Dean Nicholas M (US); Fabbro Doriano (CH); Geiger Thomas (DE); Monia Brett (US); Muller Marcel (CH)

Assignee: Novartis Corp
Assignee Code: 42274
Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):
US 5744460 A 19980428 US 96612775 19960307
Calculated Expiration: 20160307
(Cited in 007 later patents)
Priority Applic(No,Date): US 96612775 19960307

Abstract: The invention relates to combinations of PKC-targeted (especially PKC- Alpha -targeted) deoxyribo- and ribooligonucleotides and derivatives thereof with other chemotherapeutic compounds, as well as to pharmaceutical preparations and/or therapies, in relation to disease states which respond to such oligonucleotides or oligonucleotide derivatives, especially to modulation of the activity of a regulatory protein. In particular, the invention relates to products or combinations comprising **antisense** oligonucleotides or oligonucleotide derivatives targeted to nucleic acids encoding human PKC and other (preferably standard) chemotherapeutics, either in fixed combination or for chronologically staggered or simultaneous administration, and the combined use of both classes of compounds, either in fixed combination or for chronologically staggered or simultaneous administration, for the **treatment** of proliferative diseases, especially tumor diseases, that can be **treated** by **inhibition** of PKC activity, that is, where the **antisense** oligonucleotides or oligonucleotide derivatives are targeted to nucleic acids encoding the regulatory protein PKC or active mutated derivatives thereof.

COMBINATION FOR TREATMENT OF PROLIFERATIVE DISEASES...

...SYNERGISTIC OF MIXTURE OF PROTEIN KINASE C-TARGETED ANTISENSE OLIGONUCLEOTIDE AND A CHEMOTHERAPEUTIC AGENT, E.G. VINBLASTINE; SIDE EFFECT REDUCTION; ANTICARCINOGENIC- AND TUMOR AGENTS
Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):
... 19980428

Abstract: ...activity of a regulatory protein. In particular, the invention relates to products or combinations comprising **antisense** oligonucleotides or oligonucleotide derivatives targeted to nucleic acids encoding human PKC and other (preferably standard...

...of compounds, either in fixed combination or for chronologically staggered or simultaneous administration, for the **treatment** of proliferative diseases, especially tumor diseases, that can be **treated** by **inhibition** of PKC activity, that is, where the **antisense** oligonucleotides or oligonucleotide derivatives are targeted to nucleic acids encoding the regulatory protein PKC or...

Exemplary Claim: 1. A method for **treating** cancer in a mammal comprising administering to said mammal: (a) an **antisense** oligonucleotide targeted to PKC consisting of 10-35 nucleotides comprising the following nucleic acid sequence...

Non-exemplary Claims: ...cancer and said chemotherapeutic agent is vinblastine and/or adriamycine (ii) wherein said cancer is **prostate** carcinoma and said chemotherapeutic agent is cisplatin (iii) wherein said cancer is colon carcinoma and active against the cancer being **treated**, and wherein (a) and/or (b) can be present in the form of a pharmaceutically...

...7. A pharmaceutical preparation for the **treatment** of cancer in a mammal comprising: (a) an **antisense** oligonucleotide targeted to PKC

consisting of 10-35 nucleotides comprising the following nucleic acid sequence...

...cancer and said chemotherapeutic agent is vinblastine and/or adriamycin (ii) wherein said cancer is **prostate** carcinoma and said chemotherapeutic agent is cisplatin (iii) wherein said cancer is colon carcinoma and...mammal in combination in a quantity which is jointly therapeutically active against the cancer being **treated**, and wherein (a) and/or (b) can be present in the form of a pharmaceutically...

6/3, K, AB/13

DIALOG(R) File 340: CLAIMS(R) /US Patent
(c) 2005 IFI/CLAIMS(R). All rts. reserv.

Dialog Acc No: 2820989 IFI Acc No: 9706688
IFI Publication Control No: 9706688

Document Type: C

ANTISENSE POLYNUCLEOTIDE INHIBITION OF EPIDERMAL HUMAN GROWTH FACTOR RECEPTOR EXPRESSION

Inventors: Rubenstein Marvin (US)

Assignee: Hekton Institute for Medical Research

Assignee Code: 41306

Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):

US 5610288 A 19970311 US 94200924 19940222

Calculated Expiration: 20140311

(Cited in 007 later patents)

Priority Applic(No,Date): US 94200924 19940222; US 939596

19930127

Abstract: **Antisense** polynucleotides to human transforming growth factor alpha (TGF- Alpha) and the receptor for human epidermal growth factor (rEGF) are disclosed. Those polynucleotides are about 30 to about 50 bases in length and each hybridizes to about 10 to about 25 bases flanking the start codon for the gene encoding those proteins. Use of those **antisense** polynucleotides alone, together and mixed with an antibody combining site-containing molecule that binds to rEGF in **treating** human growth factorsensitive cancerous tumors such as **prostate** tumors is also disclosed.

ANTISENSE POLYNUCLEOTIDE INHIBITION OF EPIDERMAL HUMAN GROWTH FACTOR RECEPTOR EXPRESSION

Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):

... 19970311

Abstract: **Antisense** polynucleotides to human transforming growth factor alpha (TGF- Alpha) and the receptor for human epidermal...

...25 bases flanking the start codon for the gene encoding those proteins. Use of those **antisense** polynucleotides alone, together and mixed with an antibody combining site-containing molecule that binds to rEGF in **treating** human growth factorsensitive cancerous tumors such as **prostate** tumors is also disclosed.

Exemplary Claim: 1. A polynucleotide that is an **antisense** molecule having the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:3.

6/3, K, AB/14

DIALOG(R) File 340: CLAIMS(R) /US Patent
(c) 2005 IFI/CLAIMS(R). All rts. reserv.

Dialog Acc No: 2809819 IFI Acc No: 9703067
IFI Publication Control No: 9703067

Document Type: C

TREATMENT OF UROGENITAL CANCER WITH BORON NEUTRON CAPTURE THERAPY; USING BORON CLUSTER-CONTAINING NUCLEOSIDES OR OLIGONUCLEOTIDES; PARTICULARLY EFFECTIVE FOR BLADDER, PROSTATE AND KIDNEY

Inventors: Keane Thomas E (US); Liotta Dennis C (US); Schinazi Raymond F (US)

Assignee: Emory University

Assignee Code: 12419

Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):

US 5599796 A 19970204 US 94334759 19941104

Calculated Expiration: 20140204

(Cited in 017 later patents)

Priority Applic(No,Date): US 94334759 19941104; US 93161674 19931202

Abstract: Methods and compositions for **treating** urogenital tumors, and particular, cancer of the **prostate**, bladder, and kidney, with BCNT, are disclosed. Any boron-containing compound that is sufficiently lipophilic to pass through the appropriate urogenital membranes in a quantity high enough to achieve therapy on irradiation with low-energy neutrons can be used. Carboranylcontaining nucleosides and oligonucleotides are particularly suited for use in BNCT of urogenital tumors. Preferred compounds include 5-carboranyl-2'-deoxyuridine (CDU) and 5-o-carboranyl-1(2-deoxy-2-fluoro-Beta -D-arabinofuranosyl)uracil (CFAU). Nucleosides and oligonucleotides bearing an -O-((carboran-1-yl)alkyl)phosphate, S-((carboran-1-yl)alkyl)phosphorothioate, or Se-((carboran-1-yl)alkyl)phosphoroselenoate in place of the (carboran-1-yl)phosphonate moiety can be used. Oligonucleotides of specific gene sequences that include one or more 3',5'linking-(carboran-1-yl)phosphonate moieties can also be used in **antisense** therapy in the selective modification of gene expression. Compounds can be used in urogenital BNCT therapy that contain boron clusters as a means to enhance lipophilicity wherein the boron is not enriched in 10B, but instead, in the 11B isotope. The therapy is accomplished by administering the boroncontaining compound by any appropriate route, including by intravenous injection, oral delivery or by catheter or other direct means, in such a manner that the compound accumulates in the target tumor. After desired accumulation of the compound in the tumor, the site is irradiated with an effective amount of low energy neutrons.

TREATMENT OF UROGENITAL CANCER WITH BORON NEUTRON CAPTURE THERAPY...

...USING BORON CLUSTER-CONTAINING NUCLEOSIDES OR OLIGONUCLEOTIDES; PARTICULARLY EFFECTIVE FOR BLADDER, PROSTATE AND KIDNEY

Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):

... 19970204

Abstract: Methods and compositions for **treating** urogenital tumors, and particular, cancer of the **prostate**, bladder, and kidney, with BCNT, are disclosed. Any boron-containing compound that is sufficiently lipophilic...

...or more 3',5'linking-(carboran-1-yl)phosphonate moieties can also be used in **antisense** therapy in the selective modification of gene expression. Compounds can be used in urogenital BNCT...

Exemplary Claim: 1. A method for **treating** a urogenital tumor in a human,
comprising administering to the tumor being human an effective...
Non-exemplary Claims: 2. The method of claim 1 wherein the urogenital tumor
is in the **prostate**.

...13. A method for **treating** a urogenital tumor in a host animal,
comprising administering to the tumor bearing host animal
?

ds

Set	Items	Description
S1	8401	ANTISENSE
S2	6345	PROSTATE
S3	491	S1 AND S2
S4	615146	TREAT? OR INHIBIT? OR DECREAS?
S5	476	S3 AND S4
S6	14	S5 AND PY<2000
S7	31816	INHIBITOR OR RIBOZYME OR SIRNA
S8	879	S2 AND S7
S9	874	S8 AND S4
S10	72	S9 AND PY<2000
? s ds		
	S11	2435 DS
? s ribozyme or siRNA		
		1677 RIBOZYME
		486 SIRNA
	S12	2080 RIBOZYME OR SIRNA
? s s2 and s12		
		6345 S2
		2080 S12
	S13	161 S2 AND S12
? s s13 and py<2000		
		161 S13
		3300284 PY<2000
	S14	1 S13 AND PY<2000
? t s14/3,k,ab/1		

14/3,K,AB/1

DIALOG(R) File 340:CLAIMS(R)/US Patent
(c) 2005 IFI/CLAIMS(R). All rts. reserv.

Dialog Acc No: 3275255 IFI Acc No: 0003197
IFI Publication Control No: 0003197

Document Type: C

NUCLEIC ACID DELIVERY WITH OVINE ADENOVIRAL VECTORS

Inventors: Both Gerald Wayne (AU)

Assignee: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Org AU

Assignee Code: 19280

Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):

US 6020172 A 20000201 US 9811525 19980420

Calculated Expiration: 20160814

Document Type: CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

Certificate of Correction Date: 20020521

Internat. Convention Pub(No,Date),Applic(No,Date): WO 9706826

19970227 WO 96AU518 19960814

Section 371: 19980420

Section 102(e):19980420

Priority Applic(No,Date): AU 954776 19950814

Abstract: A method of delivering a nucleic acid molecule to a human cell which involves exposing to the cell a viral vector containing a DNA molecule including a nucleic acid sequence encoding the genome of an ovine adenovirus capable of infecting human cells or functionally equivalent nucleic acid sequence or portion thereof and at least one nucleic acid sequence encoding a gene to be expressed in the cell, such that the vector infects the cell and the infected cell expresses the gene.

...Internat. Convention Pub(No,Date),Applic(No,Date): **19970227**

? s identif? (5n) antisense
250354 IDENTIF?
8425 ANTISENSE
S1 53 IDENTIF? (5N) ANTISENSE
? s cell
S2 209066 CELL
? s s1 and s2
53 S1
209066 S2
S3 34 S1 AND S2
? s level or expression
377091 LEVEL
52027 EXPRESSION
S4 421090 LEVEL OR EXPRESSION
? s s3 and s4
34 S3
421090 S4
S5 31 S3 AND S4
? s measur?
S6 355200 MEASUR?
? s detect? or measur?
519481 DETECT?
355200 MEASUR?
S7 754159 DETECT? OR MEASUR?
? s s5 and s7
31 S5
754159 S7
S8 22 S5 AND S7
? s s8 and py<2000
22 S8
3300303 PY<2000
S9 4 S8 AND PY<2000
? t s9/3,k,ab/1-4

9/3,K,AB/1

DIALOG(R) File 340: CLAIMS(R) /US Patent
(c) 2005 IFI/CLAIMS(R). All rts. reserv.

Dialog Acc No: 3316585 IFI Acc No: 0013325
IFI Publication Control No: 0013325

Document Type: C

GENE IDENTIFICATION METHOD; DETECTION OF GENES FOR MAINTENANCE OF
SPECIFIC CELL PHENOTYPES; ISOLATING CELL TYPE WITH PHENOTYPE OF
INTEREST, DEACTIVATING GENES, ISOLATING CELLS WHICH MAINTAIN PHENOTYPE, USE
SUBTRACTIVE ANALYSIS TO SCREEN FOR MAINTAINENCE GENE

Inventors: Deiss Louis Paul (US); Efimova Elena (US); Einat Paz (IL);
Vasquez-Iaslop Nora Cecilia (US); Yehiely Fruma (US)

Assignee: Quark Biotech Inc

Assignee Code: 53205

Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):

US 6057111 A 20000502 US 99284782 19990706

Calculated Expiration: 20171112

(Cited in 001 later patents)

Internat. Convention Pub(No,Date),Applic(No,Date): WO 9821366

19980522 WO 97US20989 19971112

Section 371: 19990706

Section 102(e):19990706

Priority Applic(No,Date): US 99284782 19990706

Abstract: A method for the identification of genes that are essential for
the maintenance of specific **cell** phenotypes is disclosed. The method
includes the initial step of identifying a **cell** type with a phenotype of

interest. Gene inactivation is performed on an aliquot of cells of the **cell** type of interest. Positive selection is then performed to an aliquot of the **cell** culture to which gene inactivation has been applied. Cells which continue to maintain the phenotype following gene inactivation have not had the gene of interest inactivated whereas cells in which genes necessary for maintaining the phenotype have been inactivated have been lost. Utilizing subtraction analysis between treated and untreated aliquots the gene in the cells which has been inactivated that affects the phenotype of interest is identified. Genes that are identified by the method are also disclosed as well as antibodies directed against the gene product of the identified genes. Further a customized kit for the practice of the gene identification method is also disclosed.

**... DETECTION OF GENES FOR MAINTENANCE OF SPECIFIC CELL PHENOTYPES;
ISOLATING CELL TYPE WITH PHENOTYPE OF INTEREST, DEACTIVATING GENES,
ISOLATING CELLS WHICH MAINTAIN PHENOTYPE, USE SUBTRACTIVE ANALYSIS**

...Internat. Convention Pub(No,Date),Applic(No,Date): 19980522

Abstract: A method for the identification of genes that are essential for the maintenance of specific **cell** phenotypes is disclosed. The method includes the initial step of identifying a **cell** type with a phenotype of interest. Gene inactivation is performed on an aliquot of cells of the **cell** type of interest. Positive selection is then performed to an aliquot of the **cell** culture to which gene inactivation has been applied. Cells which continue to maintain the phenotype...

Exemplary Claim: ...A method for the identification of genes that are essential for the maintenance of specific **cell** phenotypes including the steps of: a) identifying a **cell** type with a phenotype of interest; b) inactivating genes in the **cell** type of interest with a gene inactivation means on an aliquot of a culture of the **cell** type; c) applying positive selection means to an aliquot of the **cell** culture of step b; d) isolating the selected cells of step c which continue to...

Non-exemplary Claims: ...of phenotypes relating to growth, phenotypes relating to release of factors and phenotypes relating to **cell** functions...

...cells to survive under specific culture conditions, ability to express a specific factor, changes in **cell** structure, and differential gene **expression** .

...

...of differential display, representational differential analysis (RDA), suppressive subtraction hybridization (SSH), serial analysis of gene **expression** (SAGE), gene **expression** microarray (GEM), nucleic acid chip technology, or direct sequencing...

...A method for the identification of genes that are essential for the maintenance of specific **cell** phenotypes including the steps of: a) identifying a **cell** type with a phenotype of interest; b) preparing an **expression** cDNA library from cells expressing the phenotype; c) transfecting a **cell** culture of the **cell** type with anti-sense **expression** vectors incorporating the **expression** cDNA library; d) applying positive selection means to an aliquot of the transfected **cell** culture and reserving an untreated aliquot; e) observing cells which continue to maintain the phenotype and isolating the antisense **expression** vector from the cells maintaining the phenotype; f) identifying anti-sense **expression** vectors that are present in the reserved aliquot and not in cells maintaining the phenotype by subtraction means whereby anti-sense **expression** vectors are identified

that have targeted genes that maintain the phenotype...

...as set forth in claim 6 wherein the step of recloning and sequencing the antisense **expression** vectors that target the genes that maintain the phenotype is performed on the **identified** antisense **expression** vectors.

9/3, K, AB/2

DIALOG(R) File 340: CLAIMS(R) / US Patent
(c) 2005 IFI/CLAIMS(R). All rts. reserv.

Dialog Acc No: 3254142 IFI Acc No: 9944579
IFI Publication Control No: 9944579

Document Type: C

HUMAN TYPE 2 RNASE H; POLYNUCLEOTIDE ENCODING RIBONUCLEASE POLYPEPTIDE; FOR DEVELOPMENT AND SCREENING OF ANTISENSE THERAPIES AND AGENTS

Inventors: Crooke Stanley T (US); Lima Walter F (US); Wu Hongjiang (US)

Assignee: ISIS Pharmaceuticals Inc

Assignee Code: 28846

Publication (No, Kind, Date), Applic (No, Date):

US 6001653 A **19991214** US 98203716 19981202

Calculated Expiration: 20181202

(Cited in 002 later patents) Document Type: REEXAMINED Document Type:
EXPIRED

Priority Applic (No, Date): US 98203716 19981202

Abstract: The present invention provides polynucleotides and polypeptides encoded thereby of human Type 2 RNase H. Methods of using these polynucleotides and polypeptides in enhancing antisense oligonucleotide therapies are also provided.

Publication (No, Kind, Date), Applic (No, Date):

... **19991214**

Non-exemplary Claims: ...3. A host **cell** comprising the vector of claim 2

...

...10. A method of enhancing inhibition of **expression** of a selected protein by an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to an RNA encoding the selected...

...by the human Type 2 RNase H polypeptide (SEQ ID NO: 1), whereby inhibition of **expression** of the selected protein is enhanced...

...12. A method of screening oligonucleotides to **identify** effective **antisense** oligonucleotides for inhibition of **expression** of a selected target protein comprising: (a) contacting the human Type 2 RNase H polypeptide...

...portion of the RNA under conditions in which an oligonucleotide-RNA duplex is formed; (b) **detecting** cleavage of the RNA of the oligonucleotide-RNA duplex wherein cleavage is indicative of antisense...

...14. The method of claim 13 further comprising **identifying** an effective **antisense** oligonucleotide which hybridizes to said Type 2 RNase H-sensitive site...

...of the human Type 2 RNase H polypeptide (SEQ ID NO: 1) in a host **cell** comprising: (a) contacting a **cell** in vitro expressing the human type II RNase H polypeptide with an agent suspected or increasing or

decreasing activity or levels of the human RNase H polypeptide; and (b) measuring the activity or levels of the human RNase H polypeptide in the presence and absence...

9/3, K, AB/3

DIALOG(R) File 340: CLAIMS(R) /US Patent
(c) 2005 IFI/CLAIMS(R). All rts. reserv.

Dialog Acc No: 3218894 IFI Acc No: 9934701
IFI Publication Control No: 9934701

Document Type: C

METHOD OF IDENTIFYING INHIBITORS OF GLUTATHIONE S-TRANSFERASE (GST) GENE EXPRESSION ; SCREENING FOR ANTITUMOR/ANTICARCINOGENIC AGENTS BY CONTACTING CELL EXPRESSING ENZYME WITH ANTISENSE AGENT OR RIBOZYME AND COMPARING CELL GROWTH IN PRESENCE AND ABSENCE OF AGENT OR RIBOZYME, DECREASE IN GROWTH INDICATES INHIBITOR

Inventors: Akande Olanike (US); Ali-Osman Francis (US); Antoun Gamil (US); Buolamwini John K (US); Keller Charles (US); Lo Hui-Wen (US); Lopez-Berestein Gabriel (US)

Assignee: Mississippi, University of; Texas, University of System

Assignee Code: 56147 83960

Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):

US 5968737 A 19991019 US 96747536 19961112

Calculated Expiration: 20161112

Priority Applic(No,Date): US 96747536 19961112

Abstract: Complementary DNA and genomic clones for three variants of GSTpi are disclosed. It is demonstrated that certain of these variants are overexpressed in gliomas, thereby indicating an involvement with that form of cancer. This permits the **detection** and treatment of certain classes of tumors using new compositions such as GST- pi genes, oligonucleotides, peptides and antibodies.

METHOD OF IDENTIFYING INHIBITORS OF GLUTATHIONE S-TRANSFERASE (GST) GENE EXPRESSION ; ...

...SCREENING FOR ANTITUMOR/ANTICARCINOGENIC AGENTS BY CONTACTING CELL EXPRESSING ENZYME WITH ANTISENSE AGENT OR RIBOZYME AND COMPARING CELL GROWTH IN PRESENCE AND ABSENCE OF AGENT OR RIBOZYME, DECREASE IN GROWTH INDICATES INHIBITOR

Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):

... 19991019

Abstract: ...overexpressed in gliomas, thereby indicating an involvement with that form of cancer. This permits the **detection** and treatment of certain classes of tumors using new compositions such as GST- pi genes...

Exemplary Claim:

D R A W I N G

1. A method for the **identification** of a candidate GST- pi **antisense** or ribozyme molecule that inhibits GST- pi activity comprising the steps of: a) contacting a **cell** expressing a GST- pi protein with the antisense or ribozyme molecule; and b) comparing the growth of said **cell** with the growth of said **cell** in the absence of the antisense or ribozyme molecule; wherein a decrease in growth in...

Non-exemplary Claims: ...7. A method for the identification of a candidate inhibitor substance that inhibits GST- pi **expression** comprising the steps of: a) contacting a **cell** expressing a GST- pi protein with a

candidate inhibitor substance; and (b) comparing the **expression** of GST- pi of said **cell** with the **expression** of GST- pi of said **cell** in the absence of said candidate inhibitor substance; wherein a decrease in the **expression** of GST- pi in the presence of said candidate inhibitor substance is indicative of the substance being an inhibitor of GST- pi **expression**.

9/3, K, AB/4

DIALOG(R) File 340: CLAIMS(R)/US Patent
(c) 2005 IFI/CLAIMS(R). All rts. reserv.

Dialog Acc No: 3197052 IFI Acc No: 9928730
IFI Publication Control No: 9928730

Document Type: C

ANTISENSE OLIGONUCLEOTIDES FOR AROMATASE INHIBITION

Inventors: Ackermann Karin (DE); Fauss Jurgen (DE); Pyerin Walter (DE)

Assignee: Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum Stiftung des Offen Rechts DE

Assignee Code: 06121

Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):

US 5948901 A 19990907 US 96605190 19960813

Calculated Expiration: 20150623

Document Type: EXPIRED

Internat. Convention Pub(No,Date),Applic(No,Date): WO 9600231
19960104 WO 95EP2461 19950623

Section 371: 19960813

Section 102(e): 19960813

Priority Applic(No,Date): DE 4422259 19940624

Abstract: The invention relates to an antisense oligonucleotide suitable for inhibiting the **expression** of aromatase, the antisense oligonucleotide being obtainable by the following steps: (a) construction of antisense oligonucleotides along the entire length of coding and regulatory regions of an aromatase DNA and/or transcripts thereof, the antisense oligonucleotides overlapping; (b) incubation of an aromatase-expressing **cell** with one or more of the antisense oligonucleotides of (a); and (c) **detection** of the inhibition of the aromatase **expression** as usual, as well as **identification** of the **antisense** oligonucleotide(s) responsible for this. Furthermore, the invention relates to a process for preparing such an antisense oligonucleotides as well as its use.

Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):

... 19990907

... Internat. Convention Pub(No,Date),Applic(No,Date): 19960104

Abstract: The invention relates to an antisense oligonucleotide suitable for inhibiting the **expression** of aromatase, the antisense oligonucleotide being obtainable by the following steps: (a) construction of antisense...

...DNA and/or transcripts thereof, the antisense oligonucleotides overlapping; (b) incubation of an aromatase-expressing **cell** with one or more of the antisense oligonucleotides of (a); and (c) **detection** of the inhibition of the aromatase **expression** as usual, as well as **identification** of the **antisense** oligonucleotide(s) responsible for this. Furthermore, the invention relates to a process for preparing such...?

STABLE HUMAN CELL LINES EXPRESSING AN INDICATOR GENE PRODUCT UNDER VIRUS-SPECIFIC GENETIC CONTROLS; EXPOSING GENETICALLY ENGINEERED CELLS TO INHIBITOR, MEASURING DECREASE IN PROTEIN EXPRESSED; SCREENING VIRICIDES

Inventors: Bachelier Lee T (US); Ferguson Blair Q (US); Neubauer Russell H (US); Petteway Stephen R (US)

Assignee: Du Pont Merck Pharmaceutical Co

Assignee Code: 25859 Document Type: REASSIGNED

Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):

US 5026635 A 19910625 US 90515132 19900426

Calculated Expiration: 20080625

(Cited in 026 later patents)

Priority Applic(No,Date): US 90515132 19900426; US 8751970 19870519

Abstract: The invention relates to stable mammalian **cells** lines having integrated in their genome two heterologous DNA sequences, a first DNA sequence which expresses a trans-acting regulatory protein, and a second DNA sequence which expresses a desired protein, said second DNA sequence being linked to a target DNA regulatory control sequence which is responsive to the expressed trans-acting regulatory protein.

STABLE HUMAN CELL LINES EXPRESSING AN INDICATOR GENE PRODUCT UNDER VIRUS-SPECIFIC GENETIC CONTROLS...

...EXPOSING GENETICALLY ENGINEERED CELLS TO INHIBITOR, MEASURING DECREASE IN PROTEIN EXPRESSED; SCREENING VIRICIDES

Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):

... 19910625

Abstract: The invention relates to stable mammalian **cells** lines having integrated in their genome two heterologous DNA sequences, a first DNA sequence which...

Exemplary Claim:

D R A W I N G

1. A method of **identifying** an **agent** which specifically inhibits the function of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) TAT protein, comprising: (a) exposing a stable genetically engineered human **cell** line to a potential inhibiting **agent**, said **cell** line stably expressing HIV TAT protein and stably expressing E. coli Beta galactosodase under the control of a fully TAT-induced HIV LTR; and (b) **measuring** a decrease in the **expression** of the Beta galactosidase by the **cell** line following exposure to the potential inhibiting **agent**.

Non-exemplary Claims: 2. A method of **identifying** an **agent** which specifically inhibits the function of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) TAT protein, comprising: (a) exposing a stable genetically engineered human **cell** line to a potential inhibiting **agent**, said **cell** line stably expressing HIV TAT protein and stably expressing human IL-2 under the control of a fully TAT-induced HIV LTR; and (b) **measuring** a decrease in the **expression** of the IL-2 by the **cell** line following exposure to the potential inhibiting **agent**.

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\$129.59 Estimated cost this search

\$131.82 Estimated total session cost 4.506 DialUnits

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**EVALUATION AND TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH PROGRESSIVE IMMUNOSUPPRESSION;
DETERMINING THE LEVEL OF EXPRESSION OF AT LEAST ONE SELECTED T- CELL
ANTIGEN RECEPTOR PROTEIN OR A PROTEIN IN THE T-LYMPHOCYTE SIGNAL
TRANSDUCTION PATHWAY**

Inventors: Loeffler Cynthia M (US); Longo Dan L (US); Mizuguchi Hiromoto (US); O'Shea John J (US); Ochoa Augusto C (US)

Assignee: Minnesota, University of Regents; U S of America Health & Human Services

Assignee Code: 06814 56024

Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):

US 5583002 A 19961210 US 92987966 19921211

Calculated Expiration: 20131210

Priority Applic(No,Date): US 92987966 19921211; US 92863262
19920406

Abstract: A soluble immunosuppressive factor present in serum derived from tumor-bearing mammals, is associated with changes in TCR protein subunit levels and T-lymphocyte signal transduction pathway proteins. These changes provide a method of determining the level of immunosuppression in a mammal by determining the level of expression of at least one selected TCR subunit protein, or a protein in the T lymphocyte signal transduction pathway, and comparing the level to that found in non-immunosuppressed individuals. The method is useful to **identify** patients having T lymphocytes capable of activation for immunotherapy and for **identifying** agents which cause or reverse immunosuppression. An isolated immunosuppressive factor associated with the level of expression of the proteins is useful for suppressing the immune response, for example, in organ transplantation.

**...DETERMINING THE LEVEL OF EXPRESSION OF AT LEAST ONE SELECTED T- CELL
ANTIGEN RECEPTOR PROTEIN OR A PROTEIN IN THE T-LYMPHOCYTE SIGNAL
TRANSDUCTION PATHWAY**

Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):

... 19961210

Abstract: ...comparing the level to that found in non-immunosuppressed individuals. The method is useful to **identify** patients having T lymphocytes capable of activation for immunotherapy and for **identifying** agents which cause or reverse immunosuppression. An isolated immunosuppressive factor associated with the level of...

Exemplary Claim: ...G

1. A method of determining the level of immunosuppression in a sample of mammalian **cells** comprising T- **cells**, said method comprising the steps of: a) determining the level of subunit protein in CD3...

Non-exemplary Claims: 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the sample of mammalian **cells** is a lymphocyte preparation...

...4. The method of claim 1, wherein said level of protein is **measured** as an **expression** ratio, defined as the ratio of the number of T lymphocytes expressing said protein to...

...6. A method of **identifying** a patient having T lymphocytes capable of activation for immunotherapy, said method comprising the steps...

...7. The method of claim 6, wherein the level of said protein is **measured** as an **expression** ratio, defined as the ratio of the number of T

lymphocytes expressing said protein to...

...wherein said patient is treated with stimulated T lymphocytes, the improvement wherein said patient is **identified** by the method according to claim 6...

...15. A method of **identifying** an **agent** which causes immunosuppression of mammalian T lymphocytes, said method comprising the steps of: a) providing...

...same mammalian species; b) culturing said lymphocyte preparation in the presence of a suspected immunosuppressive **agent**; c) determining the level of said selected protein; and d) **identifying** an **agent** which causes a significant reduction below the level of said protein in a T lymphocyte preparation not cultured in the presence of the **agent**.

...

...16. A method of **identifying** an **agent** which reverses immunosuppression of mammalian T lymphocytes, said method comprising the steps of: a) providing...

...of the same mammalian species; b) culturing said lymphocyte preparation in the presence of an **agent** suspected of reversing immunosuppression; c) determining the level of said selected protein in the culture; and d) **identifying** an **agent** which causes a significant increase in the level of said protein...

...17. The method of claim 16, wherein the **agent** is present in vivo...

...18. A method to screen for an **agent** that inhibits a soluble immunosuppressive factor, said method comprising: a) adding the **agent** to a cellular system that contains said soluble immunosuppressive factor; b) determining the level of

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Document Type: C

METHODS FOR SCREENING FOR ANTIMYCOTICS; MEASURING EXPRESSION LEVEL OF REPORTER GENE WHEN MYCOTIC CELLS ARE TREATED WITH POTENTIAL TRANSLATION(GENETIC) INHIBITORS

Inventors: Moehle Charles M (US)

Assignee: RiboGene Inc

Assignee Code: 35436

Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):

US 5641627 A 19970624 US 94328258 19941024

Calculated Expiration: 20140624

(Cited in 004 later patents) Document Type: EXPIRED

Priority Applic(No,Date): US 94328258 19941024; US 93142880 19931025

Abstract: This application relates to screening methods for **identification** of antimycotic agents active in mycotic **cell** translation, the agents **identified** thereby, and uses of these agents.

... MEASURING EXPRESSION LEVEL OF REPORTER GENE WHEN MYCOTIC CELLS ARE TREATED WITH POTENTIAL TRANSLATION(GENETIC) INHIBITORS

Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):

... 19970624

Abstract: This application relates to screening methods for **identification** of antimycotic agents active in mycotic **cell** translation, the agents **identified** thereby, and uses of these agents.

Exemplary Claim: 1. A method for screening for an inhibitor of mycotic **cell** translation, comprising the steps of: providing a mycotic **cell** system comprising a reporter gene translationally linked to a sequence which directs an increased level...

...of total cellular translation, when total translation in said system is reduced; contacting said mycotic **cell** system with a potential inhibitor of mycotic translation; and **measuring** the level of **expression** of said reporter gene, wherein an increased level of expression, as a percentage of total...

Non-exemplary Claims: ...3. The method of claim 1 wherein said **cell** system is a whole mycotic **cell** .

...

...4. The method of claim 1 wherein said **cell** system is an extract of a mycotic **cell** .

...

...The method of claim 3, wherein said measuring comprises determining the ability of said mycotic **cell** to grow under defined conditions...

...3, wherein expression of said reporter gene is required for detectable growth of said mycotic **cell** .

...

...8. The method of claim 3, wherein said reporter gene encodes resistance to an **agent** in a growth medium for said mycotic **cell** .

...

...gene encodes a bradytrophi

**UMOR NECROSIS FACTOR RECEPTOR ASSOCIATED FACTOR 6 (TRAF6); ISOLATED
NUCLEIC ACID ENCODING A POLYPEPTIDE WITH SPECIFIED AMINO ACID SEQUENCE;
MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS**

Inventors: Goeddel David V (US); Xiong Jessie (US)
Assignee: Tularik Inc
Assignee Code: 37086
Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):
US 5710013 A 19980120 US 96639237 19960419
Calculated Expiration: 20160419
(Cited in 007 later patents)
Priority Applic(No,Date): US 96639237 19960419

Abstract: The invention provides methods and compositions relating to a novel tumor necrosis factor receptor associated factor number six (TRAF6) protein, which transcriptionally activates Nuclear Factor Kappa B. The invention provides isolated TRAF6 hybridization probes an

**METHODS FOR IDENTIFYING CARDIOVASCULAR THERAPEUTIC AGENTS; SCREENING
ASSAYS INVOLVING EFFECT OF CANDIDATE AGENT ON CELL
PROLIFERATION/ACTIVATION AND ON EXPRESSION OF GENE RESPONSIVE TO ESTROGEN**

Inventors: Karas Richard H (US); Mendelsohn Michael E (US)

Assignee: New England Medical Center Hospitals Inc

Assignee Code: 07723

Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):

US 5728534 A 19980317 US 96684704 19960719

Calculated Expiration: 20160719

(Cited in 001 later patents)

Document Type: CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

Certificate of Correction Date: 19990302

Priority Applic(No,Date): US 96684704 19960719

Abstract: The invention features screening methods which can be used to identify agents, known as vasoprotective agent

ssignee: McGill Univ, Royal Inst for the Advancement of Learning CA;
RiboGene Inc

Assignee Code: 13057 35436

Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):

US 5874231 A 19990223 US 94294143 19940822

Calculated Expiration: 20160223

(Cited in 002 later patents)

Priority Applic(No,Date): US 94294143 19940822

Abstract: Method for screening for a non-hormone **agent** potentially useful to treat a hormone disorder. The method involves contacting a potential **agent** with a system containing a cellular component and a translation factor. The component and factor interact with one another in an intact normal **cell** in a manner responsive to the hormone to cause a modulation of translation in the **cell**. The method involves determining whether the **agent** causes a modulation of translation by the component and the factor analogous to that which occurs in intact **cells** in response to the hormone.

...CONTACTING TEST AGENT WITH COMPLEX COMPRISING TRANSLATION FACTOR
SEQUESTERED BY CELL COMPONENT WHEREIN SAID COMPLEX RESPONDS